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Register; MANN RINGO, Receiver—Iron-  
ton, Mo.  
J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First  
Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

### COURTS:

Circuit Court is held on the  
Fourth Monday in April and October.  
County Court convenes on the  
First Monday of March, June, September  
and December.

Probate Court is held on the First  
Monday in February, May, August and No-  
vember.

### OFFICERS:

W. T. GAY, Representative.  
ANDREW J. CARTY, Presiding Judge county  
court.  
CHARLES HART, county Judge, South-  
ern District.  
A. H. MOYER, county Judge, Western  
District.

W. R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney.  
W. H. FISHER, collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, county clerk.  
ARTHUR HUFF, Circuit Clerk.  
JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge.  
W. T. WHITWORTH, Treasurer.  
W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff.  
G. H. HENDERSON, Assessor.  
G. W. FARRAR, S. C. Coroner.  
J. L. HICKMAN, School Commissioner.

### CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor, W. R. Edgar.  
Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Attorney,  
City Clerk, Arthur Huff.  
City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.  
Collector, W. H. Fisher.  
City Councilmen—L. J. Giovanoni, J. N.  
Bishop, M. Claybaugh, Geo. Baldwin, Geo.  
D. Marks and Henry Kendall.  
Street Committee—Jno. Baldwin, M. Clay-  
baugh and L. J. Giovanoni.  
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovanoni, G. D.  
Marks and H. Kendall.  
Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D.  
Marks and H. Kendall.

### CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College  
and Pilot Knob. L. W. WERNERT, Pastor.  
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College  
every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. Vespers and  
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4  
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and  
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church  
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for  
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and  
Mountain Streets, J. H. HUCKLEY, Pastor.  
Residence: Ironton. Services on every  
Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. and on the first and third  
Sundays of each month at 11 A. M. and  
7 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Class  
Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All  
are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill,  
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J.  
M. ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sun-  
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting  
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-  
bath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,  
near Knob st., H. T. MORTON, D. D., Pastor.  
Residence: Ironton. Preaching on every  
Saturday before the first Sunday of each  
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third  
Sundays of each month at 11 A. M. and  
7:30 P. M. Sunday School every  
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer  
Meeting Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds  
and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A.  
M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30  
A. M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meet-  
ing Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopal, Ironton.  
Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.  
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.  
Rev. OTTO FRAFF, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd  
and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A.  
HUCKLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sun-  
day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday  
School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4  
P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

### SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K. C.  
of P. Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d  
and 4th Friday evening of each month  
at Odd-Fellows Hall.  
R. F. HOLLOMAN, C. C.  
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main  
and Madison streets. CHAS. ARNOLD, N. E.  
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.  
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-  
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows  
Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.  
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Sec'y.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,  
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner  
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or  
preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W.  
M. MANN RINGO, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, B. A.,  
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and  
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W.  
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WMMR, Secre-  
tary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 870,  
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in  
Odd-Fellows Hall every Wednesday  
evening. W. M. T. GAY,  
D. IRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.  
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second  
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 246, G. A. R.,  
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays  
of each month at 2 P. M.

WM. MARKEE, P. C.  
C. R. PECK, Ad'l.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of  
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday  
evening, each month, and every Tuesday  
evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,  
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

First Sergeant.

PILOT KNOB.  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.  
U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday  
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union  
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 56, I. O. O.  
F. meets every Tuesday evening at their  
hall. CHAS. MARSHMEYER, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-  
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday  
of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President.  
VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,  
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third  
Friday of each month.

BELLEVIEW.  
MOSAIC LODGE No. 55, A. F. & A. M.,  
meets on Saturday night of or after the  
first moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.  
HILL, Secretary.

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

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VOLUME XXIX.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

NUMBER 2.

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### Coinage Laws of the United States.

#### NUMBER IV.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Following the general coinage law of 1837, the next coinage act passed by congress was March 3, 1843. This act provided that certain gold coins of Great Britain should pass current in the United States and their value was fixed; also the silver coins of Spain, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and France.

The act of March 3, 1849, authorized the coinage of double eagles and gold dollars, and made them legal tender.

The act of March 3, 1851, besides containing provisions for reducing and modifying the rates of postage, also authorized the coinage of three-cent pieces consisting of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve and three-eighths grains; and to be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums under thirty cents.

Act of July 3, 1854, established a mint in California. That law provided that if required by the holder, gold in grain or lumps should be refined, assayed and cast into bars or ingots and stamped to fineness of the bar at the expense of the holder of bullion.

The act of Feb. 21, 1853, reduced the amount of silver in a half dollar from 206 1/2 grains to 192 grains, and the weight of the quarter, dime and half dime accordingly. To get bullion for these minor coins the treasurer of the mint was authorized to purchase it with the bullion fund of the mint. Silver coins of the denominations enumerated were made a legal tender in payment of all debts for all sums not exceeding \$5. Section 4 provided that such coins should be paid out at the mint in exchange for gold at par. In sums not less than \$1.00. Our statement at times regarded silver as "safe" and "sound" a money as gold. Section 6 required depositors of bullion, in addition for charges for refining, to pay one-half per cent. to the mint for casting into bars or for coining. Section 7 authorized the coinage of gold coins.

The act of March 3, 1853, provided that the charge for refining, casting bullion into bars should be equal to, but should not exceed the actual cost of the operation, including labor, waste, use of machinery, materials, etc. The weight of the three-cent silver coin according to a provision of this act was to be equal to three-fifths of the half dollar, as authorized by the act of Feb. 21, 1853.

March 3, 1853, an act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government a provision was included, that mint profits were to be paid into the treasury. The secretary of the treasury was authorized to limit the amount of public minting as soon as private establishments were considered capable of doing such work, the object being ultimately to exclude bullion from the mints if it needed refining. Section 10 established an assay office at New York, and made provision for the proper officers.

The act of February 21, 1857, determined the legal tender value of Spanish and Mexican coins, and provided that when received they should be recoined. Section 3 repealed former acts making foreign coins a legal tender in the United States. The weight of the one-cent coins was fixed at seventy-two grains, consisting of 12 per cent. nickel and eighty-eight per cent. copper. It was made lawful for said copper coins to be paid out by the mint in exchange for gold and silver coins of the United States. The government was a stranger then to the terms "cheap" money.

It would even exchange its copper coins for its gold coins—all were honest money. Our government officials now could profit by that example, and in so doing could remove the stigma from silver. But under the influence of, and at the instigation of the gold owners, gold is treated as the only money of redemption.

The act of April 22, 1864, changed the cent, making it consist of forty-eight grains—ninety-five per cent. copper, and five per cent. tin and zinc. The coinage of a two-cent piece of the same composition was also authorized. The one-cent pieces were made a legal tender in the payment of sums of ten cents, and two-cent coins to the extent of twenty cents.

March 3, 1865, an act was passed, authorizing the coinage of a 3-cent piece, composed of 25 per cent. nickel and seventy-five per cent. copper, and to be legal tender in any payment to the amount of sixty cents. Section six provided that the one and two-cent coins should not be a legal tender for payment exceeding four cents in amount.

The act of May 16, 1866, authorized the coinage of five-cent pieces composed of nickel and copper, not exceeding

twenty-five per cent. of nickel, and to be legal tender to the amount of one dollar. The treasurer to redeem such coins in lawful currency in sums not less than \$100.

The act of March 3, 1871, provided for the redemption of copper, bronze, copper-nickle, and base metal coinage when presented in sums of not less than \$20.

In the above we have enumerated the chief provisions of the different coinage acts passed between the general coinage act of 1837 and the general act of 1873. The act of March 3, 1871, was the last before the memorable act of 1873. We have seen that at this stage of our review of coinage legislation—that is up to the act of Feb. 12, 1873—silver and gold as money metals were treated on terms of equality at the mints. The ratio was 16 to 1. Both (except the minor silver coins) were legal tender in payment for any amount whatsoever. The coinage of both metals was unlimited, and no charges were made for the minting, beyond the actual expenses incurred by the government.

In our next we will consider the general coinage act of 1873, which struck such a blow at one of the money metals of the constitution, and began to rivet the chains on the debtor classes of the United States.

### The Case of Mr. Renton.

Several months ago Secretary Herbert despatched the cruiser Montgomery to Brewer's Lagoon for the purpose of investigating the murder there of Charles W. Renton, an American citizen. Commander Davis performed his task and submitted his report, the practical result being that Mr. Uhl, at that time acting Secretary of State, instructed Minister Young to urge upon the Government of Honduras as the bringing of the murderers to justice. The recent announcement that three of the persons implicated in the affair have been arrested, shows that the intervention of our Government is bearing fruit.

It was about eight years ago, we believe, that Renton, a native of Connecticut, established himself, with his young wife and an adopted child, at Brewer's Lagoon, a broad and well protected harbor on the Mosquito Coast of Honduras. He had taken up a tract of ten miles square, under the offers of that Government for procuring settlers, and had a considerable capital with which to establish a coconut and orange plantation, a stock ranch, and a large trading store. His first serious troubles seem to have come several years later, when a rival settlement, also dealing in produce, occupied a neighboring island, and, it is said, began to encroach upon his property.

In March, 1894, a friend of Renton's was fired upon, and the next day, when Renton left his house, he was mortally wounded by several men who had been concealed in the underbrush. According to the story of Mrs. Renton, he succeeded in getting back to the door, but was captured by his assailants, who burned the dwelling and carried her and the adopted child a long distance away, directing her to leave Honduras within three days. The extraordinary story she told on reaching this country, and the effects of her terrible experience, made it desirable to inquire how far her account could be relied upon. A part of her story was, we believe, that Renton's enemies had forced her to sign certain papers, which possibly might have been a transfer of her rights in her husband's property.

The mystery surrounding the case became deepened when a preliminary inquiry resulted in the professed inability of the Honduran Government to find out much of importance about the alleged crime. The Montgomery was accordingly sent down to ascertain whether it was true that Mr. Renton had been murdered, without giving provocation, and his wife and niece driven from the country, and that their assailants had seized or destroyed his property. The attitude assumed by Mr. Uhl and Minister Young, after the information thus obtained, probably convinced Honduras that neglect in such a matter was not safe. The trial of the three persons arrested hitherto shrouding this peculiar crime.

—N. Y. Sun.

### A Drawn Battle in Kentucky.

After all, the result of the Louisville Convention was a drawn battle. It looked at one time as if the Administration forces were in complete control and would nominate the ticket as well frame the platform. The appearance was deceptive, however. On the first ballot Gen. Hardin, who made his campaign for the nomination

as an aggressively outspoken free silver man, had a majority so large that the result was not announced, and he was declared the nominee by acclamation.

The real nature of the "deal" which resulted in placing a free silver candidate on a gold standard platform is now obvious. The free silver men had a large majority in the convention. Had they stood firm, they could have dictated the platform as well as named the candidate. But Gen. Hardin not only wanted the nomination; he wanted to be elected. Through his campaign manager, State Auditor Norman, the shrewdest practical politician in the State, he conceded the Carlisle men an endorsement of the Administration in return for their pledge to support the ticket when nominated.

The gold men forced this compromise by threats of a bolt that would defeat the ticket. They are always bolder than their opponents, because they care nothing for party success that does not promote their views. They will try the same game in other States of the West and South, and they will play it desperately at the National Convention. They rely on the timorousness of candidates even more than upon the greed of the corrupt and the pliability of the officeholders. They will defeat Hardin in Kentucky, and then claim that if a man had been nominated to fit the platform he would have been elected.

The only way to fight them successfully is to refuse all compromise on either the platform or the candidate, and to force upon them the alternative of either accepting Democracy or bolting. Some of them would bolt, but not many. Their threats are usually bluff and nothing more.—Post-Dispatch.

### The Bicycle Face.

The "bicycle face," lately commented upon by *The Sun*, that unhappy expression of care-wear or physical and mental distress so often seen on the faces of wheelmen, is visible also in England. A physician, writing in the *St. James's Budget*, sees it and explains it thus:

"They frequently wear an anxious look and an unwholesome pallor, which are so characteristic that one may almost speak of the 'bicycle face.' Watch them descend at an inn; a good many exhibit anything but the exhilaration of healthy exercise. Some are more than pale; their faces have the peculiar gray hue which betokens nervous exhaustion. And they complain of headache—a singular complaint for young men engaged in an athletic pastime. This is true of so many as to be quite noticeable, and to make people ask why bicyclists always 'look so seedy.'"

"The fact that the ill effect associated with the two-wheeled machine are not experienced with the tricycle, although the latter entails far more exertion, gives a clue to what I believe to be the explanation. The distinguishing feature of the bicycle, and especially of the safety, is the difficulty of maintaining the equilibrium. 'Learning' to ride means mastering the art of keeping the machine upright. It has a tendency to fall to one side or the other all the time, which has to be counteracted by a special effort. The learner knows it very well to his cost, but once having learned he forgets about it and does his balancing more or less automatically. Nevertheless the effort is still there and puts a constant though unconscious effort upon the brain and nervous system. The reason why the bicycle has to be 'learned' at all is that the centre of equilibrium in the brain requires to be taught the business of doing its duty under novel circumstances. The falling bicycle is maintained upright by a constant series of small muscular movements, which unconsciously adjust the weight in the proper position, and are themselves controlled by a special brain centre situated at the back of the head. The strain upon this centre is incessant, though unmarked, and some people cannot stand it for more than a short time. This is that causes the headache and the nervous exhaustion."

We hesitate to dispute the conclusions of science, but before accepting the English theory we should like to see the unnatural stimulus for long-distance riding, such as "century runs," go out of fashion. For a wheelman to set out to accomplish a century run, just from the ambition of covering distance, is like a little girl exhausting herself to make a record of a hundred jumps with her skipping rope. This injurious nonsense, and all kindred habits arising from it, must be stopped before we can arrive at a satisfactory opinion on the origin of the phenomenon under consideration. Then, again, the standard bicycle must be built with handles set so high that the rider will sit straight, and not be bent forward with his spine curved like a bow and his head forced into the pose of a snake. A hang dog face, a look of distress, sit naturally on the countenance of any man who habitually uses a scorcher wheel.

—N. Y. Sun.

## JOB WORK

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### The Francis Programme.

Mr. Francis' plan of action, which he is working out through his *Me Too*, Maffitt, to thwart the wishes of Missouri Democrats in the matter of a State Convention, is now clearly apparent. He has induced Mr. Maffitt to repudiate his pledged word, as given to Chairman Faris and the other chairmen of County Committees, and to require new action by all the counties that have already acted. Ignoring his promise to accept the request of county chairmen, Mr. Maffitt now demands that the County Committees shall assemble and fill out a blank that has been sent them, under penalty of having all that they have heretofore done towards securing a State Convention ignored as "irregular."

This is not only a violation of good faith, but it is an affront to the county committees and the mass conventions that have already acted and expressed their wishes in a perfectly regular manner.

The way to meet this is to ignore the affront and to hold the meetings and fill out the blank as required by Chairman Maffitt. If this is not done, Mr. Francis will have the excuse he wants for inducing his henchmen on the State Committee not to call a convention. In fact, the plan is for Mr. Maffitt to refuse to call the State Committee together unless he is requested to do so in the prescribed manner.

If the County Committees can fill out promptly, the blanks can be filled out from a majority of the counties and forwarded to Mr. Maffitt within a week. It is to be hoped they will act promptly; otherwise the convention will be delayed, even if it is called at all.—Post-Dispatch.

### Not Convinced.

We have received, gratis, a copy of "Coin at School in Finance," a book which is represented by its author and publishers as a complete refutation of fallacies of "Coin's Financial School." We find in it some statements which are both new and startling, but we are not yet prepared to vouch for the truth of them. One is that under the gold standard policy labor has had more employment and better pay, and that all intelligent laborers are satisfied with their present conditions and do not want any change of financial policy. Another is, that farmers are very prosperous, and the reason why they do not pay off the mortgages on their farms is that they find it more to their advantage to invest their surplus money in increasing their land holdings; that it is easy to pay their interest, and the holder of the mortgage knowing that his capital is safely invested, does not want to disturb it; and the farmer, instead of paying off the principal, buys more land, which in a few years doubles in value. This is a very pleasant view of the situation, and we would like to accept it as correct, but will have to wait until we hear from the farmers and laborers. We like the book, though, and shall pursue some more of its cheerful pages.—Jefferson Democrat.

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